

HOYLAND NETHER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Reports



OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

AND
Chief Sanitary Inspector

for the Year 1936



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Hoyland :
C. OTTLEY, PRINTER & BOOKBINDER, BOOTH STREET.
1937.



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Hoyland Nether Urban District Council.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1936.

COUNCILLOR G. CLARKE (CHAIRMAN).

- „ J. L. JOYCE, J.P. (CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL).
- „ W. ALLEN.
- „ MRS. F. R. BURKINSHAW.
- „ L. BUTTERWORTH.
- „ W. F. CRABB.
- „ E. COOK.
- „ W. S. COULSON.
- „ G. A. LAISTER.
- „ N. MELL, J.P.
- „ T. TOMLINSON, J.P., C.A.
- „ A. E. WILKINSON, C.C.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:

HORACE R. L. ALLOTT, L.M.S.S.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

WILLIAM G. DANKS, CERT.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

CERTIFIED MEAT INSPECTOR.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

* WILLIAM L. LEACH, CERT.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

† GEORGE E. MILLAR, CERT.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Pupil-Assistants:

J. L. JOYCE (junior). † F. A. KNOWLES.

* Resigned 13th June, 1936. † Appointed 22nd June, 1936.

‡ Appointed 1st October, 1936.

HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT, 1936.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Hoyland Nether
Urban District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my eleventh Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of your district for the year ending 31st December, 1936.

The adjusted Death Rate is 14.04 per 1,000 population per annum. This figure is .44 higher than the Death Rate for 1935. The Birth Rate of 15.77 is .26 higher than that of the previous year.

The Diphtheria Inoculation Campaign has been continued with some measure of success, Clinics being held regularly. The effect of inoculation is shown in the reduced number of diphtheria cases reported during the year.

I am pleased to report that there have been no Maternal Deaths during the year. The Maternal Mortality Rate is quite rightly becoming a subject of National concern, and, with the proposed scheme of Whole Time Salaried Midwives, I am sure we are progressing in the right direction.

The incidence of Cancer is also a matter of vital importance. The rate of 1.28 per 1,000 population is one which cannot be lightly ignored, and the Public should realise the urgency of immediate investigation of doubtful cases.

The Council's Slum Clearance Campaign is proceeding apace. It is hoped, that now the Health Department has got into its stride with Clearance Areas, next year will see the demolition of some hundreds of unfit houses. It is to be regretted, however, that the Ministry of Health will not grant the subsidy towards re-housing overcrowded families until all the unfit houses have been dealt with. There are in the district 75 families living under overcrowded conditions who apparently have no hope of being re-housed for some considerable time.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

(a) AREA.

The area of the district is as follows:—

Ward.	Area in Acres.
Hoyland	259
Hoyland Common	374
St. Peter's	744
Elsecar	707
	<hr/>
Total	2084

(b) POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-summer population for 1936 is 14,710 and it is on this figure that all statistics are based.

The following statement shows the population of the district at each census from 1801:—

1801	823	1841	2,957	1881	9,821
1811	1,064	1851	2,909	1891	11,006
1821	1,229	1861	4,218	1901	12,464
1831	1,670	1871	6,293	1911	14,639
1921 (June)	14,904	1931	15,215		

(c) NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.

The following table shows the number of inhabited houses in each ward at the 31st December, 1936:—

Ward.	No. of Houses.
Hoyland	1,025
Hoyland Common	1,153
St. Peter's	805
Elsecar	968
	<hr/>
Total	3,951

(d) RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the district at the close of the year was £44,317, and the amount produced by a penny rate £170.

(e) SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The principal occupations carried on by the inhabitants are coal mining and agriculture. Hoyland is situated in a Depressed Area, a large number of miners being either totally unemployed or working only a few days in the week.

The number of unemployed persons on the Register at the Hoyland Employment Exchange at the close of the year was 2,966.

(f) VITAL STATISTICS.

Table I. shows the vital statistics of the district as compared with those of England and Wales, London, 122 great towns and 143 smaller towns.

(1) **Deaths.**

Table II. shows the causes of death of residents belonging to the district as registered during 1936. This table is amended for outward and inward transfers.

The Crude Death Rate is 12.10 per 1,000 population, whilst the General Death Rate is 14.04 per 1,000 population, this figure being adjusted in accordance with the Registrar General's Comparative Factor.

(2) **Births.**

During the year 1936, 122 male births and 110 female births, making a total of 232 births, were registered, of which 4 male births and 2 female births were illegitimate.

The Birth Rate for the year is 15.77 per 1,000 population, as compared with 15.51 for the year 1935.

(3) **Still Births.**

There were 10 male and 2 female still births out of a total of 243 births. This yields a Rate of 49.18 per 1,000 total births.

(4) **Infantile Mortality.**

Table III shows the causes of and age at death, of infants under one year of age, during 1936.

A total of 14 deaths of infants under one year of age gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 60.34 per 1,000 registered live births. The figure for 1935 was 47.83 per 1,000 live births.

There was one death of an illegitimate infant under one year of age during the year.

(5) **Maternal Mortality.**

It is very gratifying to be able to report that there have been no maternal deaths during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(1) **Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.**

Table IV. gives details of the staff of the Public Health Department as employed during 1936.

Ambulance Facilities.

The ambulance provided and maintained by the Miners' Welfare Hospital Committee has had considerable use during the year and I cannot stress too fully what a great asset this is to the district.

TABLE I.
Comparative Table of Life Statistics.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population									Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under one year
England and Wales ..	14·8	0·61	12·1	0·01	—	0·07	0·01	0·05	0·07	0·14	0·52	5·9	59
122 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14·9	0·67	12·3	0·01	—	0·09	0·01	0·06	0·08	0·14	0·45	8·2	63
143 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ..	15·0	0·64	11·5	0·00	—	0·04	0·01	0·04	0·05	0·15	0·39	3·4	55
London	13·6	0·53	12·5	0·01	—	0·14	0·01	0·06	0·05	0·14	0·52	14·4	66
HOYLAND ..	15·77	0·80	12·10	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	0·06	0·27	0·40	0·40	4·31	60

TABLE II. Causes of, Ages at, and Distribution of Deaths during the Year 1936.

CAUSES OF DEATH	SEX		Nett Deaths belonging to District at Subjoined Ages										WARD			
	Male	Female	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Hoyland	Hoyland Common	St. Peter's	Elsecar	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	2	2	4	1	..	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	2	2	2
Influenza..	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	3	2	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	2	3	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes dorsalis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	14	5	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	6	4	6	1	7
Diabetes ..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	1	2	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ..	3	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	6	2	2	4
Heart Disease ..	32	17	49	..	..	..	3	..	5	12	29	11	18	12	8
Aneurysm ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other Circulatory Diseases ..	6	2	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	4	1	3	..
Bronchitis ..	2	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	4	5	2	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	5	5	10	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	3	2	..
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Peptic Ulcer ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
Diarrhoea, etc., (under 2 years)	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Appendicitis ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Digestive Diseases ..	2	3	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..
Puerperal Sepsis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Puerperal Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ..	5	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1
Senility ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Suicide ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2
Other Violence ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	2	1	3
Other Defined Diseases ..	9	9	18	2	..	2	1	1	..	2	11	6	2	4	6	
Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-myelitis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Totals ..	106	72	178	14	..	5	10	6	17	49	77	44	55	40	39	

TABLE III.
Infantile Mortality, 1936.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Congenital Debility	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3
Convulsions	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Premature Birth	5	..	..	..	..	5
Enteritis	1	..	..	1
Influenza	1	..	..	1
Meningitis	1	..	1
Totals	..	1	1	1	8	..	3	2	1	14

TABLE IV.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Office	Officer	Qualifications	Whole or Part-time
Medical Officer of Health	HORACE R. L. ALLOTT	L.M.S.S.A. (London)	Part-time
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent	WILLIAM G. DANKS	Sanitary Inspector's Certificate—Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board. Meat Inspector's Certificate—Royal Sanitary Institute.	Whole-time
Additional Sanitary Inspector	WILLIAM L. LEACH (Resigned 13/6/36)	Sanitary Inspector's Certificate—Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.	Whole-time
Additional Sanitary Inspector	GEORGE E. MILLAR (Appointed 22/6/36)	Sanitary Inspector's Certificate—Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.	Whole-time
Pupil-Assistants	JOHN L. JOYCE (junr.) F. A. KNOWLES (Appointed 1/10/36)		Whole-time Whole-time

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Details of the work of the Sanitary Section of the Department are given in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The following report is submitted by Mr. J. R. Shephard, the Engineer and Surveyor:—

(a) SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Although private building has continued throughout the year, there has been no necessity for the extension of the sewers, and the property has been erected in such a position that the necessary drainage could be connected with an existing sewer.

A new storm water overflow has been formed on the King Street Sewer to minimize the possibility of flooding of property and to relieve the sewer. Careful observations had been carried out prior to this course being adopted and it was found that under ordinary conditions the sewer had sufficient capacity to deal with considerably more property. This storm water overflow was carried out in reinforced concrete, with pre-cast double cills and iron baffle plates, the cills measuring 16 feet.

Much anxiety has been caused in the King Street district owing to the subsidence which has taken place, and I very much fear that considerable work may have to be done in re-laying portions of one of the sewers should this continue.

The Shortwood Works continue to give a satisfactory effluent and the Pumping Station at Hoyland Common works well, with only occasional adjustments and the necessary attention for oiling and cleaning.

The Elsecar Works seem to suffer less from the subsidence, and several repairs have been carried out which it is hoped will be of a lasting nature. The effluent has suffered somewhat owing to the length of time required to obtain new sprinkler arms, but has always been good. The very wet periods have made the disposal of sludge difficult.

The rainfall and temperature have been registered regularly, with the exception of a few days, when a broken thermometer caused a breach of a few days. The readings are taken 170 feet above sea level.

The highest temperature, 78 degrees, on May 17th, was considerably lower than that of 94 degrees, the highest temperature for 1935 on July 14th; and the lowest temperature of 16 degrees or 16 degrees below freezing, on 20th January, was 4 degrees lower than that of the previous year on 24th December, 1935.

The total rainfall for 1936 was 27.62 inches, against 28.61 inches for 1935. This total was 1.27 inches above the average rainfall for this district. The biggest rainfall of 3.66 inches was in June.

TABLE V.
RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE READINGS FOR 1936.

Month	Temperature °F.		Rainfall in inches	Hottest Days	Coldest Days
	Maximum	Minimum			
January	52	16	2.92	10th	20th
February	50	18	2.57	19th	12, 13, 17
March	64	28	2.07	23rd	4th
April	64	28	1.65	28th—30th	21st & 23rd
May	78	34	.76	17th	1st
June	76	54	3.66	26th	17, 18, 24
July	74	50	3.02	1st	23rd
August	76	50	1.06	26th	7, 28, 29
September ..	70	44	2.61	3rd	29th
October	58	36	2.35	16th	4th
November ..	50	30	2.86	4, 5, 18, 30	22nd, 23rd
December ..	50	28	2.07	18, 19, 22	7th & 8th

(b) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no properly constructed and controlled swimming baths in the district. There are, however, several privately owned ponds where bathers are allowed. Unfortunately these are rather dirty and there are no conveniences whatever and the ponds are fed naturally by streams.

Elsecar Reservoir, which has been extensively used for bathing and paddling, is owned by a Navigation Company, but the foreshore is leased by the Council and forms part of Elsecar Park. As in previous years, samples of the water were taken and submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination. The results showed that the water was practically weak sewage. This is due to the effluent from two sewage works outside the area which discharge into the feeding stream. The question of Chlorinating the water was considered but owing to the many fluctuating factors accurate dosage was out of the question. The Council gave instructions that warning notices should be posted stating that the water was unsuitable for bathing.

(c) SCHOOLS.

During the year, the trough closets at the Hoyland Common Infants' School were converted to pedestal wash-down closets, and the ashpits at the Market Street Junior Mixed School and the Elsecar Church of England Schools were replaced by galvanised iron dustbins.

All Schools have a good water supply, being served by the Dearne Valley Water Board.

During the year there was an outbreak of sickness amongst school children. Your Chief Sanitary Inspector obtained a sample of the school milk for bacteriological examination. The report of the examination stated that streptococci were discovered in the milk. The farm was visited and in consequence the milk of two newly calved cows was excluded from the bulk milk.

The following report is submitted by Mr. W. Coggon, the School Attendance Officer, for the year ending 31st March, 1937:—

There are at present 12 Schools in the district, 8 of which are Council Schools and 4 are National or Non-Provided Schools.

The accommodation in the Council Schools is for 2,554 scholars, and the accommodation in the Non-Provided Schools for 871, making the total accommodation in all Schools for 3,425 scholars.

The average number of scholars in the Council Schools is 1,979, and in the Non-Provided Schools there are 514, making a total in all Schools of 2,493. Last year's total was 2,609, giving a further decrease of 116 (100 in Council Schools and 16 in Non-Provided Schools). These figures include a number of scholars from the areas of adjoining authorities who attend the Hoyland Kirk Balk Senior Schools. There are special travelling facilities for these children.

The average attendance in the Council Schools is 90.80%. The average in the Non-Provided Schools is 91.45%, making a total average attendance in all Schools of 91.12%. This is an increase of 3.01% on last year's figure. The attendance during the last year was affected by the prevalence of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, Mumps and Chickenpox. In spite of the very severe and long winter, no Schools were closed on account of epidemics.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

There are, on an average, 358 children receiving dinners at the four feeding centres. An average of 840 children receive one-third of a pint of milk free each day, including holidays. It has been found that this has proved very beneficial to the health and stamina of the children.

There is still much distress in the Hoyland district and as a result there are a number of children who come to School very poorly shod and clothed.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(a) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1936.

Although the winter was severe, I am pleased to be able to report that the number of notifications received was roughly only half that for the year 1935.

A very pleasing feature is that there have been no notifications of Cerebro Spinal Fever during the year.

(1) SCARLET FEVER.

There were 106 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1936, as against 202 during 1935. The following table shows the number of cases over the last six years:—

1931	.....	7
1932	.....	58
1933	.....	68
1934	.....	89
1935	.....	202
1936	.....	106

(2) DIPHTHERIA.

There were 39 cases of Diphtheria notified during 1936, as against 80 in 1935. All the cases were removed to hospital and four proved fatal. The following table shows the number of cases over the last six years.

1931	.....	8
1932	.....	4
1933	.....	8
1934	.....	49
1935	.....	80
1936	.....	39

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

I am pleased to report that there were no cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever notified during the year.

TABLE VI. Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1936.

Notifiable Disease	Age Groups															Number of Cases notified in each Locality				Total Cases Removed to Hospital	No. of Deaths
	At all Ages	Year														Ward					
																Hoyland	Hoyland Common	St. Peter's	Elsecar		
		Under 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 10	10 TO 15	15 TO 20	20 TO 25	25 TO 35	35 TO 45	45 TO 65	65 TO 85	Over 85						
Scarlet Fever	106	..	2	7	7	7	45	21	6	8	3	..	..	22	39	24	21	82	..
Diphtheria	39	..	..	3	2	4	20	5	4	1	..	..	..	4	21	6	8	37	4
Erysipelas	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	4	2	5	2	..	..	..
Pneumonia	62	7	1	6	7	3	7	1	1	1	2	1	5	20	10	18	14	..	10		
Puerperal Fever	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	..
Puerperal Pyrexia..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
TOTALS	224	10	3	16	16	14	72	27	13	25	7	12	9	50	75	52	47	124	14		

TABLE VII,
Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality during 1936.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non - Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Over								
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
20	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
25	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	4	4	4	2	2	1	...	...

(b) DISINFECTION.

Disinfection was carried out at all houses where cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria occurred, in addition to other premises where this procedure was requested, as follows:—

No. of houses disinfected	.....	.....	150
No. of separate rooms disinfected	.....	.....	289

(c) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Three cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, all of which were treated at home, and in no case was the vision impaired.

(d) TUBERCULOSIS.**(1) Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.**

During the year 1936, 14 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 8 of which were pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary.

The following statement shows the number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the years 1932 to 1936:—

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1932	16	6	22
1933	13	10	23
1934	9	7	16
1935	17	10	27
1936	8	6	14

Table VII. shows the age distribution of the 14 new cases notified during the year, and of the 3 deaths certified to be due to Tuberculosis.

(2) Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924.

The Tuberculosis Register has been revised, and all obsolete cases written off, with the result that the present figures show a marked decrease over those for previous years.

At the 31st December, 1935, there were on the Register 82 Pulmonary cases and 46 Non-Pulmonary cases. During the year, 22 Pulmonary and 12 Non-Pulmonary cases were removed from the Register for the following reasons:—

Reason.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Deaths	6	-
Discharged Cured	9	5
Left the District	5	7
Lost sight of	2	-
	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 12

Thus, at 31st December, 1936, 60 Pulmonary cases and 34 Non-Pulmonary cases were on the Register.

(3) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations during the year 1936.

(4) Public Health Act, 1925 - Section 62.

No action was necessary under this section during the year 1936.

(5) Conclusion.

In concluding, I should like to pay tribute to the manner in which my staff are carrying out their duties. In spite of increased legislation and the enormous amount of extra work the Slum Clearance drive has occasioned, they are performing their duties in a very able and efficient manner.

I thank them, the Health Visitors, and all the Voluntary Helpers for their unstinted service for the betterment of Public Health.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HORACE R. L. ALLOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1937.

HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1936.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Hoyland Nether
Urban District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my third Annual Report of the work done by your Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1936.

During the year there have been changes in the personnel of the Staff.

Mr. W. L. Leach resigned his position as Additional Sanitary Inspector on being appointed Sanitary Inspector to Hove Municipal Corporation. Mr. G. E. Millar, of Wakefield, was appointed Additional Sanitary Inspector in June, 1936. Mr. F. A. Knowles was appointed Pupil Assistant Sanitary Inspector in September, 1936.

I am pleased to be able to report that considerable progress has been made, particularly with respect to Housing and Slum Clearance.

The survey of dwelling-houses under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1935, was completed in March, every house being measured. There were 75 cases of overcrowding discovered, 8 of which were Council Houses. The actual cost of the survey, including wages; purchase of record cards, steel signals, posters, notices, etc., was £104-10-6, which gives a figure of £27-0-0 per 1,000 houses.

At the close of the year, 1681 certificates had been issued to owners containing the Permitted Number of persons who may occupy the houses.

The Council's Slum Clearance Programme was amended during the year, and Building Schemes were commenced comprising of 190 three-bedroom type houses, 20 four-bedroom type houses, and 57 bungalows.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

There have been numerous cases of bed bug infestation encountered, namely 5 Council houses and 105 other houses.

The use of Hydrocyanide gas was recommended for the disinfestation of tenants' furniture, etc., from condemned houses prior to entering council houses. This method of disinfestation was considered by the Health Committee and rejected owing to its high cost.

The tenants from condemned houses were visited by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors and were induced to wash all clothing and such furniture as was capable of being washed before entering their new quarters.

The method of disinfestation adopted is the spraying of ZALDECIDE—a liquid vermicide—in conjunction with fumigation by means of sulphur candles. This method, when used in cavity-wall houses, is carried out at intervals of 3 weeks, and complete eradication of badly infested houses usually takes 9 weeks.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

(a) WATER SUPPLY.

The water in the district is supplied by the Dearne Valley Water Board, which is composed of representatives of constituent authorities in the Dearne Valley. The water supplied by the Board is pure and wholesome but is extremely hard. This hardness causes considerable damage in various sanitary fittings by the reduction of pipe diameters through precipitation. Various schemes have been considered by the Board to soften the water supply, but so far the difficulties attending the same have prevented their being put into operation.

WATER ANALYSES.

A sample of the Public Service Water was taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. The report of the analysis is given below:—

	Grains per Gallon.		
Total solid matters	.....	.....	55.00
Chlorine (Combined)	.....	.....	9.40
Nitrites	.....	.....	None
Nitrogen as nitrates	.....	.....	None
Free Ammonia	.....	.....	.0007
Albuminoid Ammonia	.....	.....	.0021
Lead, Copper, Zinc	.....	.....	None
Total Hardness (Clark's Scale)		.....	24.0
	p.H.	.....	6.8

“This is an organically pure water, and on this account safe for drinking purposes. A peculiar feature is the large amount of Chlorine, equivalent to over 15 grains of common salt per gallon.

“The preliminary bacteriological test is satisfactory. We should class the supply as rather hard for domestic use, but safe for drinking purposes.”

It was brought to the notice of the Health Department that when the Public Water Supply was cut off for repairs, etc., water was being used by the residents in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol which was issuing from a 3" cast iron pipe buried in the hillside which was discharging into the Sebastopol dyke. In order that these people may be protected from using a supply which may be contaminated, a sample of water was taken for chemical analysis, and also a further sample was taken for bacteriological examination, and submitted to the Public Analyst. His report was such that the water was seriously polluted with faecal matter and was unsuitable for drinking purposes. Notice boards have now been erected to the effect that this water is polluted and is unfit for drinking and domestic purposes.

(b) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following statement shows the number of the various types of sanitary convenience in use in the district at the close of the year:—

Type.	No.
Water-Closets	3,291
Waste-Water Closets	80
Pail Closets	3
Privies	32
Total	<u>3,406</u>

During the year 10 waste water closets were converted into fresh water-closets, and arising out of action taken, 11 water-closets were installed.

(c) PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service is for the financial year ending 31st March, 1937.

Table I. shows the number of the various types of refuse receptacles in use in the district at the end of the year.

TABLE I.
Refuse Receptacles.

Ward	Privy Middens	Dry Ashpits	Pails	Dustbins	Total
Hoyland... ..	6	1	...	1,026	1,033
Hoyland Common	6	...	...	1,267	1,273
St. Peter's ..	7	2	...	897	906
Elsecar	13	3	1	1,010	1,027
Totals ..	32	6	1	4,200	4,239

TABLE II.

Public Cleansing Service.

Annual Costing Statement.

Year ending 31st March, 1937.

LINE	HOUSE & TRADE REFUSE	COLLECTION		DISPOSAL				TOTAL		TOTAL COLLECTION & DISPOSAL	
		Excluding Administrative and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	INCINERATION		TIPPING AND FARMS		Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Excluding Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges	Including Administrative, Depreciation, and Loan Charges
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Gross Expenditure	2167 8 3	2342 8 2	90 14 2	93 1 5	208 3 8	220 16 4	298 17 10	313 17 9	2466 6 1	2656 5 11
2	Gross Income	26 13 4	26 13 4	14 1 8	14 1 8	—	—	14 1 8	14 1 8	40 15 0	40 15 0
3	Net Cost ..	2140 14 11	2315 14 10	76 12 6	78 19 9	208 3 8	220 16 4	284 16 2	299 16 1	2425 11 1	2615 10 11
4	Net Cost per Ton	5 8	6 2	3	3	6	7	9	10	6 5	7 0
5	Net Cost per 1000 Population ..	145 10 4	157 8 5	5 4 1	5 7 0	14 2 11	15 0 1	19 7 0	20 7 1	164 17 4	177 15 6
6	Net Cost per 1000 premises ..	526 7 4	569 7 11	18 16 9	19 8 5	51 3 9	54 5 10	70 0 6	73 12 4	596 7 10	643 2 2
7	Net Cost equivalent rate in the £ ..	12.58d.	13.62d.	.45d.	.47d.	1.22d.	1.29d.	1.67d.	1.76d.	14.25d.	15.38d.
8	Percentage of (7) to total rates in the £..	6.17%	6.68%	.22%	.23%	.60%	.63%	.82%	.86%	6.99%	7.54%

Estimated Population (June, 1936)

Number of Houses or Premises ..

Rateable Value of District ..

Product of 1d. Rate ..

Total Rates in the £ ..

.. 14,710

.. 4,067

.. £44,317

.. £170

.. 17/-

Total Tonnage Collected ..

Output of Refuse per 1,000 pop. per annum ..

do. do. day ..

Average length of haul ..

T. C. Q.

7,493 18 0

509 8 3

1 7 3

One Mile

TABLE III. **Public Cleansing Service.**
Details of Expenditure, Year Ending 31st March, 1937.

No.	Item	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Refuse Collection.			
1	Wages of Scavengers	1199 1 7		
2	Superannuation	36 17 1		
3	National Insurance	34 17 1		
4	Tools and Implements	—		
5	Transport Charges	1032 7 0		
6	Miscellaneous	5 17 6		
7	Proportion of General Charges	33 7 11		2342 8 2
	Refuse Disposal.			
	(a) By Incineration			
8	Wages	83 3 9		
9	Superannuation	3 12 8		
10	National Insurance	2 6 7		
11	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	12 0		
12	Fuel, Light and Water	—		
13	Repairs to Plant	—		
14	Tools and Implements	19 2		
15	Loan Charges	—		
16	Miscellaneous	—		
17	Proportion of General Charges	2 7 3	93 1 5	
	(b) By Tipping			
18	Wages	133 18 8		
19	Superannuation	5 12 9		
20	National Insurance	3 17 10		
21	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	23 19 0		
22	Tools and Implements	2 3 0		
23	Transport Charges	47 9 5		
24	Miscellaneous	—		
25	Proportion of General Charges	3 15 8	220 16 4	313 17 9
	Gross Expenditure—Collection and Disposal ..			£2656 5 11
	Less Gross Income—Collection and Disposal ..			40 15 0
	Net Expenditure—Collection and Disposal ..			£2615 10 11

TABLE IV.
Public Cleansing Service—Place of Disposal.

PLACE OF DISPOSAL	METHOD OF DISPOSAL					
	Incineration		Controlled Tipping		Agricultural Purposes	
	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight
REFUSE DESTROYER :—						
House Refuse	51	T. C. Q. 102 16 0	—	T. C. Q. —	—	T. C. Q. —
Trade Refuse	650	586 8 0	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	701	689 4 0	—	—	—	—
TIPS :—House Refuse :—						
Milton Pond Tip	—	—	2381	5248 10 0	—	—
Hoyland Common Tip	—	—	675	1429 10 0	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	3056	6678 0 0	—	—
FARMS :—						
House Refuse	—	—	—	—	61	126 14 0
TOTALS	—	—	—	—	61	126 14 0
PERCENTAGE—1935/36	7.41%		85.55%		7.04%	
PERCENTAGE—1936/37	9.16%		89.15%		1.69%	

(1) **Collection.**

Table V. shows the number of refuse receptacles emptied and loads removed during the year, together with their estimated weight.

The weight of refuse collected is estimated on the basis of a series of test weighings, which are carried out once in every three months, every load collected by each motor during the whole of one week being weighed.

Based on the estimated weight, the weight of house refuse collected per 1,000 population per day was equal to 22.75 cwts. The following statement shows this figure for the past five years :—

1932/33	.....	21.4 cwts.
1933/34	.....	23.07 „
1934/35	.....	24.25 „
1935/36	.....	23.85 „
1936/37	.....	22.75 „

TABLE V.**Public Cleansing Service.—Summary of Work Done.**

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins ...	206,451	3,051	6,692	14	0
Dry Ashpits ...	192	38	71	12	0
Privy Middens	184	76	136	0	0
Pails ...	40	4	7	4	0
Total ...	206,867	3,169	6,907	10	0
Trade Refuse ...	6,893	649	586	8	0
Grand Total ...	213,760	3,818	7,493	18	0

This figure has again decreased when compared with last year, and although it is high when compared with other districts, it is low when consideration is made of the enormous amount of coal picked by unemployed miners from the colliery spoil heaps. This coal is practically refuse when picked, and the resultant overloading of dustbins makes the work of efficient collection exceedingly difficult.

Dry Ashpits.

Three dry ashpits were abolished at Elsecar, and four at Hoyland, galvanised iron dust bins being installed in place thereof.

Although the total cost of the Public Cleansing Service is a little higher than last year's total, an increased weight of refuse has been collected and disposed of. This is due to collection being made from a larger number of premises and new houses. Thus the cost per ton is lower. Table II. shows that the total cost per ton, inclusive of depreciation and loan charges, is seven shillings, as against a corresponding total of seven shillings and a penny for 1935/6. This figure represents an absolute minimum and it is very doubtful whether the Service could be carried on at a less cost without its efficiency being impaired.

(2) Disposal.

Tips.

Again the great majority of refuse collected has been disposed of by controlled tipping at Milton and Hoyland Common. The tips have been well regulated and no complaints whatever have been received. They are free from all infestations, and by tipping in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations, are completely free from fire.

The cost for Disposal is slightly lower than last year's figure, and the cost per ton, with depreciation and loan charges, is less. This is due to the increased weight of refuse collected.

Incineration.

The Refuse Destructor, thoroughly overhauled in 1934, has worked very satisfactorily throughout the year. The weight of refuse disposed of by incineration has again increased, as shown by Table IV. All the Trade Refuse collected, almost six hundred tons, is disposed of by the Destructor, and a charge of five shillings per quarter is made for this service. Included in this figure is a large quantity of diseased meat which is removed, after condemnation, by the Public Cleansing Vehicles.

It may be noted with satisfaction that the inclusive cost per ton has been reduced still further. (Table II.).

(e) ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The following are the acts and bye-laws in force within the district:—

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Part 3).
Private Street Works Acts, 1892.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Parts II to X.
Public Health Act, 1925 (Parts II, III, IV and V, subject to Sections 21 and 22 of Part II and whole of Part V).
Local Government and other Officers Superannuation Act, 1922.
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. (Section 1).

BYELAWS.

Drainage of Existing Buildings.
Nuisances.
Offensive Trades.
Slaughter Houses.
Smoke Abatement.
Tents, Vans and Sheds.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) **Number and Nature of Inspections.**

During the year the following inspections were made by the Sanitary staff:—

HOUSING.

Nature of Inspection.				No. of Visits Paid.	
Housing and Public Health Acts	3,664
Overcrowding	3,269
Verminous Premises	68

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	921
Shops and Stalls	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,316
Grocers	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Milk—Bacteriological Examination	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
Tubercle Bacilli	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
Food and Drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Water—Bacteriological Examination	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Inquiries and Disinfection	.....	.....	.....	160
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	23

GENERAL SANITATION.

Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Drainage	.....	.....	.....	.....	143
Offensive Trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Workshops	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Workplaces	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Theatres, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Refuse Collection	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Refuse Disposal	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Rats and Mice	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Interviews	.....	.....	.....	.....	168
Petroleum	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	138
Total No. of Inspections					10,315

(2) Number of Notices Served.

Table VI. shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health.

Statutory Notices Served:—

Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875	.....	.....	.....	10
Section 94, Public Health Act, 1875	.....	.....	.....	1
Section 27, Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907				1
Section 17, Housing Act, 1930	.....	.....	.....	4
Section 42, Housing Act, 1930	.....	.....	.....	16
				32

TABLE VI.
Number of Notices Served.

Notices	Out-standing 31/12/35	Number Served	Complied with	Work done by L.A. in Default	Out-standing at 31/12/36
Informal ...	26	191	211	—	6
Statutory ...	11	32	40	1	2
Total	37	223	251	1	8

(3) **Complaints Received.**

During the year 275 complaints were received as detailed below:—

Nature of Complaint.	No. Received.
Accumulation of Refuse	1
Ashpits full	2
Choked Drains	156
Choked Sewers	11
Burst Water Pipes	2
Collapsed Gable Wall	1
Defective Water Closet Cisterns	7
Defective Water Closets	2
Defective Water Closet Drains	5
Defective Water Closet Pedestals	2
Defective Firebars	1
Defective Yard Gully	1
Defective Yard Paving	2
Defective Roofs	8
Dampness	10
Dilapidations	17
Dirty House	1
Insufficient Ashpit accommodation	2
Rats	1
Smells from Drains	10
Smoky range	7
Verminous premises	4
Water in Cellar	2
Miscellaneous	20

275

(4) **Record of Nuisances abated and work done.**

The following statement shows in detail the works carried out as a result of action taken, under the supervision of the Department:—

DRAINAGE.

1.	No. of houses and premises re-drained	.....	10
2.	Repairs or amendments to existing drains	.....	25
3.	Drains or gullies unstopped and cleansed	.....	5
4.	Length in yards stoneware drains laid	.....	131
5.	Manholes provided	.....	11
6.	New Manhole covers	.....	12
7.	Manholes repaired or altered	.....	8
8.	New gully traps fixed	.....	41
9.	Soil-pipes and vent shafts fixed	.....	3
10.	Soil-pipes and vent shafts repaired	.....	2
11.	Water tests applied	.....	24
12.	Smoke tests applied	.....	15
13.	Chemical tests applied	.....	24
14.	Length in yards iron drains laid	.....	6
15.	Path pipes provided	.....	3

WATER CLOSETS AND SANITARY DEFECTS.

1.	New W.C. accommodation provided	.....	12
2.	New W.C. apartments provided	.....	2
3.	W.C. apartments altered	.....	10
4.	New W.C. pedestals fixed	.....	15
5.	W.C.'s unstopped, cleansed and repaired	.....	5
6.	New flushing cisterns provided	.....	26
7.	Flushing cisterns repaired	.....	11
8.	Sinks provided	.....	65
9.	Waste pipes repaired or unstopped	.....	3
10.	New urinals	.....	1
11.	Urinals abolished	.....	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.	New roofs provided	.....	9
2.	Roofs repaired	.....	77
3.	Eaves gutters repaired	.....	27
4.	Eaves gutters renewed	.....	56
5.	Stack pipes provided	.....	28
6.	Stack pipes repaired or unstopped	.....	32
7.	Damp walls remedied	.....	71
8.	Brickwork repaired or repointed	.....	51
9.	Yards paved	.....	17
10.	Yards repaired	.....	7
11.	Floors of rooms relaid	.....	106
12.	Floors of rooms repaired	.....	46
13.	Rooms cleansed	.....	12

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

14.	New windows provided	.....	.....	.....	44
15.	Windows repaired and/or made open	.....	.....	.....	82
16.	Sash Cords provided	.....	.....	.....	91
17.	Plaster of walls or ceilings repaired	.....	.....	.....	446
18.	New doors provided	.....	.....	.....	33
19.	Doors repaired	.....	.....	.....	73
20.	Ventilated food store provided or repaired	.....	.....	.....	36
21.	Staircase provided or repaired	.....	.....	.....	25
22.	Dustbins provided	.....	.....	.....	180
23.	Ashpits or middens abolished	.....	.....	.....	2
24.	Nuisances—water	.....	.....	.....	3
25.	New Coppers provided	.....	.....	.....	13
26.	Coppers repaired	.....	.....	.....	19
27.	New kitchen ranges provided	.....	.....	.....	12
28.	Kitchen ranges repaired	.....	.....	.....	56
29.	Stoves provided or repaired	.....	.....	.....	32
30.	Side Boilers repaired	.....	.....	.....	20
31.	Side Boilers provided	.....	.....	.....	26
32.	Firebacks rebuilt	.....	.....	.....	16
33.	Coal stores provided	.....	.....	.....	11
34.	Handrails to staircase	.....	.....	.....	30
35.	Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	35

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Most of the factories, workshops, workplaces and bake-houses have been inspected during the year and the following table shows the type and number as so far ascertained:—

Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	13
Boot Repairers	.....	.....	.....	19
Blacksmiths	.....	.....	.....	2
Battery Chargers	.....	.....	.....	4
Builders	.....	.....	.....	3
Dressmakers	.....	.....	.....	1
Engineering	.....	.....	.....	1
Iron Founders	.....	.....	.....	2
Flour Miller	.....	.....	.....	1
Photographer	.....	.....	.....	1
Joiners	.....	.....	.....	5
Gasworks	.....	.....	.....	1
Motor Engineering	.....	.....	.....	3
Printers	.....	.....	.....	2
Plumbers	.....	.....	.....	3
Watch Repairers	.....	.....	.....	2
Warehouse	.....	.....	.....	1
Firewood Maker	.....	.....	.....	1

There were only two cases of uncleanness met with during the inspection of Factories and Workshops, and informal action was taken.

SHOPS.

It is regretted that during the year 1936 more attention could not be given to the inspection of shops owing to the pressure of Housing and Slum Clearance. A good deal of attention was paid to these places during 1935, and the majority of the shops comply with the requirements of the Shops Act, 1934.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No nuisance from smoke was noted within the district during the year, and therefore no action was necessary under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Offensive Trades premises in the district have been regularly inspected during the year, and the general standard of cleanliness is good. At the close of the year there were twenty Fish Fryers and one Gut Scraper on the Register.

Sixteen premises are subject to permission being renewed every twelve months, under Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

HOUSING.

The question of Housing and Slum Clearance has had very careful attention. The original programme submitted to the Ministry has been entirely revised and a much more pretentious scheme agreed upon, with re-housing accommodation for displaced tenants.

Some 22 houses were demolished during the year in consequence of action taken under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930. The displaced families being re-housed on the Hawshaw Lane Housing Scheme. Undertakings were accepted from the owners under the provisions of Section 19 (2) of the Housing Act, 1930, to convert 24 Back-to-Back houses into 12 "Through" houses. The 12 displaced families also being re-housed on the Hawshaw Lane Housing Scheme.

Towards the close of the year, Hoyland Common Queen Street No. 1 Clearance Order, comprising 77 houses with a population of 273 persons, was reported to the Council, subsequent action being taken during 1937.

(a) HOUSING STATISTICS.

The following statistics indicate the work done in connection with housing, during the year 1936:—

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))				
i	By the local authority	.....	.....	32
ii	By other local authorities	.....	.....	—
iii	By other bodies or persons	.....	.....	16
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—				
i	By the local authority:—			
	(a) For the purpose of part II of the act of 1925	.....	.....	—
	(b) For the purpose of part III of the act of 1925	.....	.....	—
	(c) For other purposes	.....	.....	—
ii	By other bodies or persons	.....	.....	—

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	.....	575
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....	.....	2,562
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	.....	.....	70
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....	.....	210
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses needing further action	.....	.....	85
	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	.....	77
	(b)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.....		8

(2) Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notice:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit as a consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 213

(3) Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

A. Proceedings under sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

- | | | |
|-----|---|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 13 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices (including outstanding notices) | 10 |
| (a) | By owners | 10 |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- | | | |
|-----|--|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 28 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices | 28 |
| (a) | By owners | 25 |
| (b) | By Local Authority in default of owners | 3 |

C. Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

- | | | |
|-----|---|----|
| (1) | No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation | 2 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | — |
| (3) | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 22 |
| (4) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners—Section 19 (2) | 24 |
| (a) | To render houses fit for human habitation (24 back-to-back houses converted into 12 through houses) | 12 |
| (b) | As to usage other than for human habitation | — |

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, or Section 84, Housing Act, 1935.

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |
| (2) | Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms closed in pursuance of Closing Orders | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |
| (3) | Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |

4. Housing Act, 1935 - Overcrowding.

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| (a) | (1) | Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 |
| | (2) | Number of families dwelling therein | ..... |  |  | 75 |
| | (3) | Number of persons dwelling therein (counting children under 10 as half a unit) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 357 |
| (b) | | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |
| (c) | (1) | Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |
| | (2) | Number of persons concerned in such cases | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The food supplies of the district have again had constant supervision throughout the year, meat and milk taking preference, as the ensuing details will show.

MILK SUPPLY.

(1) Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The following is a summary of the particulars as recorded in the registers at the 31st December, 1936:—

No. of persons registered as cowkeepers	.....	.....	18
No. of premises registered as cowsheds	.....	.....	28
No. of cowkeepers who are also retailers of milk	.....		18
No. of cows on registered premises (approximately)	.....		120
No. of persons registered as dairymen	.....	.....	20
No. of persons registered as retail purveyors of milk	.....		73
No. of persons resident outside the district retailing milk in the area	.....	.....	19

The standard of the milk supply in the district received special attention during 1936. An arrangement was made with the County Authorities for a regular collection of samples of milk for both bacteriological and chemical examination. This has proved an excellent arrangement, and regular and frequent sampling has done much to improve the quality of milk retailed. In this manner, too, cows giving tuberculous milk have been detected and slaughtered in accordance with the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Table VII. shows the number of samples obtained and examined at the Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield.

The standard aimed at within the district is that for "Grade A" milk, viz., not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. and coliform bacilli not present in 1/100 c.c.

TABLE VII. Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Results of Examination	Milk Produced		
	In Hoyland	Outside Hoyland	Total
No. of Samples satisfactory in both respects, i.e. bacterial count, and coliform bacilli ...	18	24	42
No. of Samples satisfactory for bacterial count, but not for coliform bacilli	6	6	12
No. of Samples satisfactory for coliform bacilli, but not for bacterial count	4	5	9
No. of Samples totally unsatisfactory	11	9	20
Totals	39	44	83

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Cows.

During the year, the Assistant County Veterinary Officer made two inspections of the dairy cows in the district, under the provisions of part IV. of the Milk and Dairies Order 1926, and the Tuberculosis Order 1925.

In both reports, the Veterinary Officer stated that "the health of the cows was good, and their cleanliness, as well as that of the premises, highly satisfactory."

In the two visits, the Veterinary Officer found it necessary to take ten samples of milk and two of expectorate.

In two samples, tubercle bacilli were demonstrated, with the result that the cows responsible were immediately slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

During the year 1936, one supplementary licence to retail Pasteurised Milk in this area was granted.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The following summary shows the number of animals inspected during the year:—

Bovines:—

Bullocks	.....	57	
Cows	.....	917	
Heifers	.....	29	
Calves	.....	46	
		—	1,049
Sheep	.....	.....	1,414
Pigs	.....	.....	875
			—
			3,338

During the year, 36 pigs were slaughtered by cottagers. All these were slaughtered by licensed slaughtermen in licensed slaughter-houses. The 36 pigs slaughtered by cottagers for butchers' meat represents 4.11% of the total number of pigs killed. The corresponding figure for 1935 was 5.09%.

There are 12 slaughter-houses in the district, 11 of which are licensed and 1 registered. With very few exceptions all the animals killed for food in the district have been inspected and the following particulars show the results of such inspection.

All the meat was surrendered voluntarily and there were no prosecutions with respect to the sale of unsound meat. The diseased meat is collected by the Public Cleansing staff and burnt at the Council's Refuse Destructor.

The Slaughter of Animals Act has been operated very smoothly and no contraventions have been met with. There are now 34 licences in force, issued by this Authority.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cows.

- 2 entire carcasses and all internal organs.
- 7 forequarters of beef.
- 5 portions of beef—approximately 105 lbs.
- 474 sets lungs.
- 105 heads and tongues.
- 84 mesenteries.
- 41 livers.
- 6 kidneys.
- 2 stomachs.

Heifers.

- 1 set lungs.

Bullocks.

- 4 sets lungs.

Calves.

- 1 entire carcass and all internal organs.
- 1 pluck.

Pigs.

- 4 entire carcasses and all internal organs.
- 61 heads.
- 14 mesenteries.
- 21 plucks.
- 1 liver.

OTHER DISEASES.

DISTOMATOSIS.

- 15 cows' livers.
- 16 sheeps' livers.

CYSTIC.

- 1 cow's liver.
- 1 set cow's lungs.

PNEUMONIA.

- 10 sets pigs' lungs.

MULTIPLE ABSCESSSES.

- 6 cows' livers.
- 3 sets cows' lungs.

INSUFFICIENT BLEEDING.

- 1 carcass and offal of a pig.

LEUKOTHEMIA.

1 cow's liver.

CIRRHOSIS.

4 pigs' livers.

3 cows' livers.

1 bullock's liver.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

1 cow's tongue.

ECHINOCOCCUS VETERINORUM.

2 sets cows' lungs.

NECROSIS.

5 cows' livers.

1 pig's liver.

CAVERNOUS ANGIOMA.

7 cows' livers.

MASTITIS.

4 cows' udders.

Meat-Shops, Meat-Stalls and Slaughter-houses.

Two markets are held within the district, one at Hoyland Common on Friday evenings and one at Hoyland on Saturday evenings.

During the year, 94 visits were paid to the markets. The meat-stalls were in most cases kept in a satisfactory condition.

The only contraventions of the Meat Regulations were that one or two of the visiting Butchers forgot to bring their boards on which are painted their names and addresses.

During the year the meat stalls in the Hoyland Common Market were found to be in a very unsatisfactory state. As a result of the action taken all the stalls were painted and the roofs of the stalls were scraped and painted so as to prevent rust falling down on to the meat exposed for sale.

Other Foods.

Details of foodstuffs condemned and voluntarily surrendered are given below.

Article.	No. of Tins.
Tomatoes	25
Pineapple Slices	6
Pineapple Cubes	10
Milk	63
Sliced Peaches	3
Beans	5
Oxtail Soup	1
Sardines	2
Lobster	1
Pears	3
Oranges	2
Cherries	4
Corned Beef	1
Fruit Salad	1
Peas	2
Salmon Roll	1
	<hr/> 130 <hr/>

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

This Act is administered by the West Riding County Council, who have a scheme whereby samples of milk may be taken and submitted to the Public Analyst on their behalf by the Local Sanitary Inspector.

During the year 1936, 12 samples of new milk were obtained under this scheme and the results of the analyses are shown by Table VIII.

Ten samples of new milk were reported to be genuine. Samples Nos. 184 and 187 were reported to be deficient in fat. The vendor of Sample No. 187 was cautioned by the Clerk to the County Council, whilst the vendor of Sample No. 184 was prosecuted at the Barnsley West Riding Police Court and was fined £2 and costs.

All the samples were reported to be free from preservative.

Section 73, Public Health Act, 1925.

During the year, two Rag and Bone Merchants were found contravening the above Act by exchanging toys for rags, etc. The facts were reported to the Health Committee and the men were warned that legal proceedings would be taken in the event of further contraventions.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Various instances of rat and mice infestations were met with during the year. In each case baits were prepared and laid in appropriate places. This procedure met with considerable success and in all cases the results were very satisfactory and no further complaints have been received.

Conclusion.

From the foregoing report, it will be seen that the various branches of your Sanitary and Cleansing Department continue to receive close attention.

The increasing demands for statistics, costs returns, etc., tend to increase the amount of office work to be done. The amount of clerical work in connection with Clearance Areas and the demolition of Individual Unfit Houses is enormous.

Throughout the year, I have at all times received the willing support of Councillor G. Clarke, Chairman of the Health Committee, and Dr. Allott, the Medical Officer of Health.

I am also glad of the opportunity of expressing my appreciation and thanks to all the Members of the Council and Staff for the kind support and help I have at all times received in the discharge of my duties.

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM G. DANKS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

June, 1937.

TABLE VIII.
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

No. of Sample	Specific Gravity	Total Solids %	Milk Fat %	Solids not Fat %	Ash %	Preservative
182	1.0312	12.80	3.95	8.85	.70	...
183	1.0312	12.40	3.43	8.97	.72	...
184	1.0335	11.66	2.46	9.20	.74	...
185	1.0332	12.40	3.19	9.21	.74	...
186	1.0322	12.48	3.48	9.00	.74	...
187	1.0323	11.76	2.80	8.96	.72	...
188	1.0313	13.34	4.38	8.96	.72	...
189	1.0323	12.30	3.31	8.99	.72	...
190	1.0320	12.26	3.34	8.92	.72	...
191	1.0313	11.68	3.00	8.68	.70	...
192	1.0318	11.80	3.00	8.80	.70	...
193	1.0330	12.64	3.45	9.19	.74	...
Average	1.0321	12.29	3.32	8.98	.72	...

